

Mastitis For Veterinary Use Only Contains Procaine Penicillin G
300,000 units Dihydrostreptomycin (as sulfate) 50 mg. Bacitracin
5,000 units In a suitable Ointment Base * * * Lot No. 1 Exp. Date March
1955."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess.

Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use; and, Section 502 (1), the article purported to be and was represented as a drug composed in whole or in part of a kind of penicillin, and it was not from a batch with respect to which a certificate or release had been issued pursuant to the law.

DISPOSITION: September 21, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

VIOLOATIVE SALES OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

4424. Misbranding of secobarbital sodium capsules, amphetamine sulfate tablets, methyltestosterone tablets, and capsules containing a mixture of secobarbital sodium and amobarbital sodium. U. S. v. James E. Neels. Plea of guilty. Fine \$400. (F. D. C. No. 35789. Sample Nos. 62439-L, 62440-L, 63045-L, 63046-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: March 1, 1954, Eastern District of Missouri, against James E. Neels, a pharmacist for Neels Drugs, St. Louis, Mo.

NATURE OF CHARGE: On or about August 31, September 17, and October 8, 1953, while a number of *secobarbital sodium capsules, amphetamine sulfate tablets, methyltestosterone tablets, and capsules containing a mixture of secobarbital sodium and amobarbital sodium* were being held for sale at Neels Drugs, after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant caused various quantities of the drugs to be dispensed upon requests for refills of written prescriptions therefor without obtaining authorization by the prescriber. Such acts of dispensing were contrary to Section 503 (b) (1), and resulted in the dispensed drugs being misbranded while held for sale.

DISPOSITION: March 12, 1954. The defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court fined him \$400.

4425. Misbranding of pentobarbital sodium capsules. U. S. v. Jack I. Lipson. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$300. (F. D. C. No. 35119. Sample Nos. 62245-L, 62246-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: March 16, 1954, Eastern District of Arkansas, against Jack I. Lipson, a pharmacist for the Owl Drug Store, West Memphis, Ark.

NATURE OF CHARGE: On or about October 12 and 20, 1952, while a number of pentobarbital sodium capsules were being held for sale at the Owl Drug Store, after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant caused a number of capsules of the drug to be dispensed without a prescription from a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drug. Such acts of dispensing were contrary to Section 503 (b) (1), and resulted in the dispensed drug being misbranded while held for sale.

DISPOSITION: March 16, 1954. The defendant having entered a plea of nolo contendere, the court fined him \$300.

DRUGS IN VIOLATION OF PRESCRIPTION LABELING REQUIREMENTS

4426. Misbranding of suprarenal concentrate capsules and yellow bone marrow concentrate. U. S. v. 213 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 36512. Sample Nos. 37528-L, 37529-L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 20, 1954, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 2, 1953, and January 20 and February 16, 1954, by the Armour Laboratories, from Bradley, Ill.

PRODUCT: 213 bottles of *suprarenal concentrate capsules* and 90 bottles of *yellow bone marrow concentrate* at East Paterson, N. J.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "100—2 Grain Suprarenal Concentrate Capsules Each Capsule Contains The Powdered Concentrate Derived From 15 Grains Of Fresh Suprarenal Glands Relatively Free From Epinephrine. The Armour Laboratories * * * Chicago 11, Ill." and "Armour Laboratories 100 Glanules Y. B. M. Yellow Bone Marrow Concentrate * * * Indications: Mild Chronic Agranulocytosis Due To Infection Or The Toxic Action Of Drugs * * * Each Glanule Contains 21 Milligrams of Nonsaponifiable Material Derived From 12.5 Grams Of Fresh Yellow Bone Marrow."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Yellow bone marrow concentrate.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the bottle label and in a brochure attached to each bottle of the article were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for chronic agranulocytosis and leukopenia. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions.

Suprarenal concentrate capsules. Misbranding, Section 503 (b) (4), the article was a drug to which Section 503 (b) (1) did not apply, and its label bore the statement "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription."

Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the *yellow bone marrow concentrate* and the *suprarenal concentrate capsules* failed to bear adequate directions for use, and these articles were not entitled to any exemption from such requirement.

DISPOSITION: June 2, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4427. Misbranding of Mona-Serts vaginal tablets. U. S. v. 1,992 Boxes * * *. (F. D. C. No. 36812. Sample No. 86230-L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 28, 1954, Western District of Kentucky.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 1, 1952, by Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 1,992 boxes of *Mona-Serts vaginal tablets* at Louisville, Ky., in possession of the Wintersmith Chemical Co., Inc. A leaflet entitled "Mona-Serts Vaginal Tablets" was enclosed in each box.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: In addition to the leaflet enclosed in each box, a number of leaflets entitled "Mona-Serts Vaginal Tablets Antiseptic—Fungicidal" had been printed locally for the consignee and were in his possession.

LABEL, IN PART: (Box) "24 Tablets Mona-Serts Vaginal Tablets Antiseptic—Fungicidal For the treatment of vaginal infections Each tablet contains: Aluminum Caprylate. . . . 3 grs. Phenylmercuric Acetate. . . . 0.3 mg. Urea. . . . 1.0 gr. In combination with Citric Acid, Boric Acid, Lactose and Dextrose."